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Welcome to a new issue of Development News published by Forest & Landscape Denmark (FLD), Faculty of Life Sciences, University of Copenhagen.

We report on our new projects, education programmes, arrangements and publications.

To mark the International Year of the Forest 2011, the seminar "REDD+ expectations and experiences" was held in Copenhagen in September. A thorough follow-up from the seminar is presented in this issue and on the website.

Fruit production from farmland fruit trees has dropped in Tanzania. Interesting points of view and explanations are launched.

In cooperation with the Wangari Maathai Institute for Peace and Environmental Studies we present a new project STAKE – hereby seeking to further our understanding of how to build inclusive governance in Kenya.

Yours sincerely

Dr. Niels Elers Koch, Director General



PROJECT NEWS

Male-female problems in Tanzanian trees?

Farmers in Usambara in Tanzania have found a lucrative market for seeds of the local species *Allanblackia stuhlmannii*, a native species often left on farmland after forest clearing. However, trees not producing fruits are often cut down as they are considered redundant competition to crops. Unfortunately some farmers have observed a trend that fruit production from farmland trees has gone down. Could there be a connection to their cutting down non-fruiting trees? Considering that the species have their two sexes separate, i.e. male trees and female trees, and considering that seed production requires a male, and further considering that non-fruiting trees are often males, it could be speculated that the decline in

fruiting may simply be because male trees are getting scarce and widely spaced - and because farmers often cut down male trees in farmland ignoring their role in fruit and seed production in female trees.

FLD and ICRAF are conducting research into possible pollination limiting fruiting in *Allanblackia*. We know that bees, wasps and sunbirds are main pollinators; it seems that artificially pollinated flowers tend to have a higher chance of developing fruits than random flowers, and it seems that female trees growing close to males tend to carry more fruits than relatively isolated female trees. 'Seems' here hints that fruit production is subject to many other impact factors such as pronounced periodicity (annual fluctuation). Paternity analysis based on DNA markers, and additional pollination experiments are



envisaged to document our hypothesis of pollination limited fruiting and suggest ways to optimise pollination chances in future *Allanblackia* based agroforestry systems.

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REDD+ expectations and experiences

To mark the International Year of the Forest the seminar "REDD+ expectations and experiences" was held in Copenhagen 14. September 2011. The aim was to examine critical issues in design and implementation of reduced emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and enhanced forest carbon stocks (REDD+) and to learn from experiences gained through pilot carbon initiatives. Keynote speakers from international organisations involved in REDD+ including the World Bank, UN-REDD, the Norwegian Government's International Climate and Forest Initiative, NGOs and representatives from Indigenous Peoples introduced the main topics of the seminar. The seminar was organized by the Technical Advisory Service (TAS) of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark together with the International Union of Forest Research Organisations (IUFRO), and Forest & Landscape Denmark (FLD) of University of Copenhagen.



Three thematic sessions were conducted:

- I:** Measuring, Reporting and Verification (MRV). The session examined the challenges associated with MRV of forests in the context of carbon management, biodiversity and livelihoods co-benefits.
- II:** Biodiversity co-benefits. The session focussed on development of biodiversity safeguards and co-benefits in relation to REDD+
- III:** Livelihood co-benefits. Issues associated with payment mechanism, benefit sharing and opportunities for sustainable development in relation to REDD+ were considered.

The full programme, presentations, proceedings and resume are uploaded on the homepage at:

http://www.sl.life.ku.dk/English/outreach_publications/Conferences/REDD_expectations_experiences.aspx

and at:

http://sl.life.ku.dk/English/outreach_publications/Conferences/papers_conferences/redd.aspx

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REDD refers to mechanisms currently being negotiated under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change process to **reduce emissions** from **deforestation** and forest **degradation** in developing countries.

REDD+ includes **enhancement of forest carbon stocks** on land classified as forests.

Innovation in the Management of Planted Teak Forest - International Training Programme held in Peechi, Kerala, India

The value of teak (*Tectona grandis*) for plantation forestry has been widely recognised for more than a century and it has become one of the most important species planted for timber in the tropics. The high demand for teak wood and corresponding high expected return from planting programmes has probably been the major driving factor, and the relative ease of establishment, combined with substantial experience with silviculture, provides an important advantage of teak compared to other tropical trees with potential for high value timber production.

From 31. August to 3. September Kerala Forest Research Institute (KFRI), Peechi, India hosted the above training programme on management of planted teak. The objective of the programme was to exchange knowledge about all aspects related to the management of teak plantation and to strengthen scientific networks dealing with teak plantations. The topics at the meeting were on policies and legal framework for growing teak, tree improvement and mass propagation, plantation management, wood utilization, problems and prospects of teak growing and trade, and climate change and social dimension. The programme was attended by speakers and participants from India, Sri Lanka, Indonesia, Thailand, Ghana, Australia, Denmark and Finland.

Forest & Landscape has long experience with teak provenance testing and gave a presentation with special focus on the development of genetic business plans to ensure the development of well adapted genetic material with high timber quality. This gave rise to some good discussions of the multiple breeding populations approach, lack of flowering and asynchrony in flowering in seed orchards and possibilities of mass production of genetically superior genotypes by vegetative propagation.

Presentations and abstracts of presentations will be uploaded at the homepage of TEAKNET www.teaknet.org. The Training program was supported by TEAKNET, KFRI, FAO and Kerala State Council for Science, Technology and Environment.

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Stabilizing Kenya by Solving Forest Related Conflicts - STAKE

Kenya is riddled with conflicts and instability, as evident in the widespread violence after the national elections 2007. In search of stability and prosperity, the government of Kenya in 2005 enacted a new Forest Act aimed at improving natural resources management by decentralizing responsibilities and rights of forest management to civil society bodies, called Community Forestry Associations.

The STAKE project seeks to further our understanding of how to build inclusive governance that furthers stability and prosperity by investigating the drivers of forest related conflicts in the Mau Forest Complex, and the role of the Forest Act 2005 in changing patterns of conflict.

The STAKE project is a partnership between The Wangari Maathai Institute for Peace and Environmental Studies at the University of Nairobi, Kenya, and the Faculty of Law and Forest & Landscape Denmark at the University of Copenhagen and

financed by Danida, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Denmark. Prof. Wangari Maathai, who sadly passed away 25 September 2011, was actively involved in designing the project and supposed to head the steering committee. The project also involves the Green Belt Movement and Kenya Forestry Research Institute.

Information about the project can be found at the following link: http://jura.ku.dk/english/research/stabilizing-kenya/about_research_project/

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Wangari Maathai and Jens Emborg in front of University of Copenhagen, July 2011

Commemoration of one of the greatest environmentalists of our time

On Friday 14 October, the University of Copenhagen commemorated the Kenyan professor and fiery soul, Wangari Maathai, who died on 25 September 2011, 71 years old.

In 2004 Wangari Maathai obtained the Nobel Peace Prize. She also obtained a number of international honors for her work for the environment, peace and democracy in Kenya - and the title of Honorary Doctor at the Copenhagen University. At the commemoration, director for Forest & Landscape, University of Copenhagen, Niels Elers Koch, together with other colleagues of professor Wangari Maathai, planted a tree in memory of her and her tireless work for a greener planet.



Professor Wangari Maathai came from a position as professor and head of department at the University of Nairobi, in 1973 when she started the NGO 'Green Belt Movement'. The 'Green Belt Movement' succeeded in subsequent years in planting more than 40 million trees in Kenya by mobilizing and educating poor women. The purpose was to ensure a livelihood for the poor people, to protect nature and to prevent the government's exploitation of its natural resources.

At a time when overt opposition to the regime was dangerous, Wangari Maathai opposed publicly against former Kenyan president Daniel Arap Moi and was a strong contributor to introduction of democracy in Kenya.

Wangari Maathai was elected to Kenya's parliament with 93% of the votes in her constituency and was deputy environment minister in the first democratic government ever in Kenya. In the last years before her death Wangari Maathai worked intensively on the creation of 'The Wangari Maathai Institute for Peace and Environmental Studies' - as a recognized African research institute of the relationship between conflict, democratization, and natural resource exploitation in Africa. The goal of the institute is to educate tomorrow's leaders to help Africa to peace, democracy and economic growth through sustainable use of natural resources.

The University of Copenhagen continues to be involved in the work to build 'The Wangari Maathai Institute for Peace and Environmental Studies', including a 9 million DKK research grant from Danida, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Denmark

News from Education Programme



Sustainable Tropical Forestry (SUTROFOR)

The topic of sustainable tropical forestry is of global importance. Between one and two billion people depend on wood-based fuel; non-wood forest products and services are crucial to the livelihood of more than one billion poor people mainly in rural areas; timber is an important commodity for both the domestic economy and for export; and the citizens in developing countries are increasingly concerned with the fate of tropical forests. The two-year MSc Course in Sustainable Tropical Forestry (SUTROFOR) is a world-class programme with the objective of preparing qualified graduates to deal with the huge and complex challenges of contemporary tropical forestry. SUTROFOR is part of the Erasmus Mundus Programme initiated by the European Commission. For further information, please visit: <http://www.sutrofor.eu/>



Sustainable Forest and Nature Management (SUFONAMA)

The global demand for forest and nature resources and the pressures on the natural environment seem to continue to increase. The need to ensure the sustainability of natural resources for future generations has never been greater. The MSc Course in Sustainable Forest and Nature Management (SUFONAMA) is a two-year world-class integrated course aimed at qualifying graduates to deal with the enormous challenges of contemporary forest and nature management while also enabling them to adapt to future, yet unknown, issues. SUFONAMA is part of the Erasmus Mundus Programme initiated by the European Commission. For further information, please visit: <http://www.sufonama.eu/>



Forest and Nature for Society (FONASO)

FONASO is an integrated three-year doctoral programme. Its objective is to educate the leaders of the future generation of researchers, teachers and top management staff working with sustainable forest and nature management, in both tropical and temperate regions, to ensure wider societal benefits. Within forest and nature management, the programme is focused on the scientific fields of (i) economics and policy, and (ii) ecology and silviculture. The emphasis is on applied research. FONASO is part of the Erasmus Mundus programme initiated by the European Commission. For further information, please visit: <http://www.fonaso.eu/>

New publications

Articles

Hansen, C.P., Lund J.F., 2011: The Political Economy of Timber Taxation: The case of Ghana. *Forest Policy and Economics* 13:630-641.

Uberhuaga, P., Larsen, H.O., Treue, T. 2011: Indigenous forest management in Bolivia: potentials for livelihood improvement. *International Forestry Review* 13(1): 80-95.

Greve M., Chown S.L., van Rensburg B.J., Dallimer M., Gaston K.J. 2011: The ecological performance of protected areas: a case study for South African birds. *Animal Conservation*, 14, 295-305.

Theilade, I., Schmidt, L., Chhang, P. and McDonald, J.A. 2011: Evergreen swamp forest in Cambodia: floristic composition, ecological characteristics, and conservation status. *Nordic Journal of Botany* 29: 71-80.

Briefs

Schmidt, L., Mbora, A. 2011: Grafting and Budding of Fruit Trees. *Development Briefs. Technical*, No. 8, p.1-3.

Hansen, C. P., Lund, J. F. 2011: The political economy of timber taxation in Ghana. *Development Briefs. Policy*, No. 12. p. 1-4

Hansen, C. P.: 2011. Forest law compliance and enforcement: the case of on-farm timber extraction in Ghana. *Development Briefs. Policy*. 13, 2011 p. 1-4.

Reports

Theilade, I. & Schmidt, L. H. 2011: Redd+ and Conservation of Prey Long Forest, Cambodia: Summary of Scientific Findings 2007-2010. *Forest & Landscape, University of Copenhagen*. 40 p. Working Papers Forest & Landscape; no. 66.

Kamelarczyk, K. B. F. (ed.), Theilade, I. (ed.), Nathan, I. (ed.), Saito, M. (ed.) & Klein, M. (ed.) 2011: Proceedings from the international seminar "REDD+ expectations and experiences". *Forest & Landscape, University of Copenhagen*. 20 p. Working Papers Forest & Landscape no. 67.

Seed Leaflets

Kundu, M., Schmidt, L. (Editor), 2011: *Hardwickia binata* Roxb. Seed Leaflet, No.152. 2011, p.1-2.

Kundu, M., Schmidt, L. (Editor), 2011: *Schleichera oleosa* (Lou.) Oken. Seed Leaflet, No. 53. 2011, p.1-2.

Note: All publications published by FLD, e.g. Development and Environment, Seed Leaflets, Working Papers and most 'Other Publications' can be downloaded free of charge from our homepage. [Outreach and Publications](#)